

JOSEPH WARREN MADDEN

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there is on the Executive Calendar the nomination of Mr. Joseph Warren Madden to be a member of the Court of Claims. This nomination has been passed over from day to day because of the absence of a quorum of Members of the Senate. I wish to advise Senators that if a quorum is developed on Thursday next I hope to bring that nomination to a vote. It seems to me it ought to be passed on without having to lapse and be sent to the Senate again at the beginning of the next session.

Objection has been made on behalf of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] has very generously offered to notify the Senator from Ohio that we shall attempt to take the matter up on Thursday if a quorum is present, which I hope will be the situation. Therefore I shall not ask for an executive session today.

## PROPOSED LEASING OF DEFENSE BASES IN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC

Mr. KING. Mr. President, on September 30 last I introduced Senate bill 4391, to authorize negotiations for the acquisition of certain British possessions, to provide for reducing the indebtedness of Great Britain to the United States, and for other purposes. The purpose of the bill was to facilitate the acquisition, by lease or otherwise, of possessions of Great Britain in or bordering on the Pacific Ocean which might be deemed necessary in connection with national defense. The bill provided that the President was authorized to make such loans and extensions of credit as he deemed advisable to Great Britain and its political subdivisions, and also to provide for reducing the amount of the indebtedness of the British Government to the United States. It also provided for modification of certain provisions of the Neutrality Act of 1939 and the act of 1934, which restricted financial transactions with foreign governments in default on obligations to the United States.

In my opinion, it was highly advantageous to the United States to acquire bases, not only in the Pacific but also in the Atlantic, particularly in the Caribbean Sea area; and, in my view, the national-defense program would be advanced and strengthened if the provisions of the bill were enacted into law.

On November 8 last I introduced Senate bill 4419, authorizing loans to foreign debtor nations for the purchase of agricultural products within the United States. The bill provided that the terms of the act of 1934, which sought to prohibit financial transactions with foreign governments in default on their obligations to the United States, and also the Neutrality Act of 1939, "shall not apply to the making of loans to or the extension of any credit by any person within the United States to any government, state, political subdivision thereof, or to any person acting for or on behalf of the government of any such state or political subdivision, for the purpose of enabling any such government, political subdivision, or person to purchase agricultural products within the United States."

I am frank to confess that I believed, and still believe, that Great Britain was defending not only the British Empire but all democratic nations, and that the interests of the United States would be served by extending credit to Great Britain. In my opinion, the overwhelming majority of the American people are opposed to the policies of the so-called Axis Powers; and I believe the interests of the United States will be served if aid is given to Great Britain.

Upon a former occasion I have discussed the question of extending credit to Great Britain. I believe the address delivered last evening by the President of the United States presents in a powerful way the issues that are at stake in the contest between Great Britain and the totalitarian powers.

I desire briefly to call the attention of the Senate to the attitude taken by the press of the United States with respect to the two bills which I introduced. I have before me a compilation of news clippings from newspapers published in the United States the circulation of which is more than 28,000,000. The compilation shows favorable editorials representing a circulation of 5,577,580, and unfavorable editorials representing a circulation of 456,832. Of course, I would not ask permission to have inserted in the RECORD the numerous editorials, statements, and comments, but I have

them here in book form, so that any Senator who desires to examine them may have the opportunity to do so.

## RECESS TO THURSDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. If there is nothing further, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Thursday, January 2, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1940

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. RAMSPECK.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, D. C., December 30, 1940.

I hereby designate Hon. ROBERT RAMSPECK to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

WILLIAM P. COLE,  
Speaker pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in the afterglow of the Christmas life and pledge, we thank Thee that it has touched childhood and made it beautiful; that it has touched our homes and made them joyous. We pray for its blessing to fall upon all paths of industry, making them sacraments; Oh, lead all feet in the ways of law, justice, and brotherhood. Heavenly Father, soon will pass another year beyond the horizon; it seems like the flight of a bird; how brief and shrunken the time. So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Impress us that time is short and the building of character is more than the achievement of a great city. Blessed Lord, here between the old and the new year, let us dedicate ourselves to the highest aspirations, becoming a free and a Christian people. Frozen by the wintry nature that encompasses them, expel from our memories all hatreds, all jealousies, all passions, and all ingratitude that they may drop in the gulf of oblivion. Let the evil and the chaff of life pass with them with the realization that a good character is the ripe fruit that earth holds up to God. We earnestly pray that we may carry into the new year the choicest thoughts and the wisest purposes. O Father of mercy, we gratefully say: Farewell to the past, all hail to the future, because our trust is in Thee. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, December 26, 1940, was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

## ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is there going to be an opportunity to talk today?

Mr. COCHRAN. This only has to do with adjournment this afternoon—simply means when we do adjourn we adjourn until Thursday. If the gentleman wants to talk today, I am sure he will have that privilege.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Of course, if you adjourn within 5 seconds, we would not have that privilege.

Mr. COCHRAN. Nobody will move to adjourn if any Member desires to make a speech.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] have permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a memorial address on the life, character, and public service of the late Senator Key Pittman, delivered by Albert Hilliard at Reno, Nev., on December 9, 1940.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include a brief editorial appearing in the Indianapolis News of December 23, 1940.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include an editorial from the Indianapolis Union.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISCAL PLANNING

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, on next Friday, the opening day of the Seventy-seventh Congress, I shall introduce a resolution to create a special committee on fiscal planning to bring together the heads of the Appropriations and Ways and Means Committees with a view to coordinating spending and revenue-raising activities, the main purpose being to effect economies in the nondefense expenditures of the Government and a new working relationship between the two committees, which have heretofore operated entirely independent of each other.

The text of the resolution which I intend to introduce is as follows:

There is hereby created a special House Committee on Fiscal Planning, to be composed of the chairman, ranking majority member, acting chairman of the deficiencies subcommittee, and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations and the chairman, ranking majority member, chairman of the subcommittee on taxation and ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Fiscal Planning is directed to make a study of United States Government finances with a view to coordinating revenue and spending activities and introducing economies wherever it is possible and feasible to do so, in order to reduce the gap between Federal revenues and Federal expenditures and to bring about an approach to a balanced Budget in the ordinary financial operations of the Government.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Fiscal Planning is directed to report its findings and recommendations to the Speaker of the House and such findings and recommendations shall be made public records and shall be printed as House documents.

A distinguished statesman of the past said in regard to resumption of specie payments: "The way to resume is to resume." The way to tackle the problem of putting the finances of the Government on a better basis is to make a start, and I do not know of any better way to make a start than by getting the heads of the Appropriations and Ways and Means Committees together in a cooperative working arrangement whereby a comprehensive study may be made of the expenditures of the Government and the taxes necessary to meet those expenditures.

Under the plan I propose that study would be made by eight of the ablest Members of the House who are especially qualified for the task—the gentlemen of the Appropriations Committee [EDWARD T. TAYLOR, CLARENCE CANNON, CLIFTON A. WOODRUM, and JOHN TABER] and the gentlemen of the Ways and Means Committee [ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, THOMAS H. CULLEN, JERE COOPER, and ALLEN T. TREADWAY]. These members would have the privilege at all times of consulting the Director of the Budget.

Some persons may say that these Members may now confer at any time and that a new committee is not necessary to effectuate the purpose intended, but I believe that their recommendations would have much greater prestige and effect if they come as the considered opinions and conclusions of a specially created House committee.

I believe that such a committee as is here proposed would be capable of accomplishing a great deal of good in getting our financial house in order. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include the text of the resolution which I shall introduce.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## PETER BAVISOTTO—VETO MESSAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I am returning herewith, without my approval, a bill (H. R. 5336) to provide for the payment to Peter Bavisotto of the sum of \$495.80, representing the amount of premiums paid by him on an invalidated policy of war-risk insurance.

It appears that Mr. Bavisotto is a veteran and had obtained during the World War the usual war-risk insurance, which, however, he permitted to lapse in 1919 because of nonpayment of premiums. In 1927 he applied for reinstatement of the insurance. The application for such reinstatement contained an assertion that the veteran was in good health. In 1931, however, he filed a claim for disability compensation, alleging that he had been under medical treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis since 1920. In view of this circumstance, the Veterans' Administration canceled his insurance policy on the ground of misrepresentation.

Subsequently the veteran brought suit against the Government in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York to recover benefits claimed because of permanent and total disability. The district court determined the issues in favor of the Government and further held that the plaintiff was not entitled to secure a refund of the premiums paid by him, in view of the fact that he had been guilty of a misrepresentation in procuring reinstatement of the policy. No appeal from this decision was taken.

It thus appears that the plaintiff has had his day in court. If the decision of the district court were erroneous, he had an opportunity to secure a review by the circuit court of appeals. No reason appears, however, for questioning the validity of the judicial determination.

Sufficient reason does not appear for granting to the plaintiff by legislative action a refund of the premiums to which he is not entitled as a matter of law.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 30, 1940.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and, without objection, the bill and the message will be referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered printed.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder how this bill ever got to the War Claims Committee. It seems to me that legislation of this kind should be referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is informed that it was a private bill and was referred to that committee by the author.

Mr. RANKIN. Then it should not have gone to the War Claims Committee but to the Committee on Claims. If the War Claims Committee is going to attempt to get around the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation in this way and establish a precedent that would be binding on the Government with reference to all veterans' claims of this kind, it seems to me it would establish a very bad policy.



I am not going to object, but I certainly do want to call attention to the fact that this legislation ought not to have gone to the War Claims Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the bill and the message will be referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered printed.

There was no objection.

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 623, to extend the date for the filing of the report of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the necessity, the emergency that requires this resolution to be considered today?

Mr. BLOOM. The reason for asking for the immediate consideration of this resolution is that the committee appointed pursuant to the original resolution was supposed to file their report by January 1. The committee not being organized we are asking permission for them to file their report prior to February 15.

Mr. MICHENER. When was the committee created?

Mr. BLOOM. September 24, 1940.

Mr. MICHENER. Does not the gentleman think, this committee on this important matter created last September but not yet organized, that he ought to withdraw this resolution, that a new committee should be appointed that can organize and function within the limits of its enabling act?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I perhaps can answer the question. The delay has been due to the fact that the Presidential appointments were not made until within the last 2 or 3 weeks.

Mr. MICHENER. That is no excuse.

Speaking further to the same subject, I was a member of a joint commission several years ago considering certain matters relating to railroad retirement legislation—a joint commission of three members from the House and three from the Senate, with three members from the outside appointed by the President. The law only passed the Congress because this Commission was to make recommendations as to changes in the new law. The President refused and failed to appoint his three members, including the chairman, until about 2 weeks before the end of the session, and like the Commission in this resolution that Commission died at the end of the session. When the matter came up, as this matter has, objection was made. The Commission therefore died a natural death because the President did not want the Commission to function. Does not the President want this Commission to function?

Mr. BLOOM. We tried to get the committee together, but at this season of the year it just proved impossible.

Mr. MICHENER. You could not get them together if the President had not appointed his members, could you?

Mr. BLOOM. Since the President appointed his members of the Commission we tried to get them together. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] and I conferred several times, but we were unable to get the committee together to have the first organization meeting. So we thought we would ask for the passage of this resolution permitting the committee to file their report by February 15 instead of January 1.

Mr. MICHENER. Who were the members of the Commission appointed by the President?

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Stuart G. Gibboney, Mr. Breckinridge Long, Mr. Randolph H. Perry, Dr. John L. Newcomb, Dr. Fiske Kimball, Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, Mr. Lamar Hardy, and Mr. F. Harold Dubord. These eight were appointed by the President. Senators GLASS and BYRD, of Virginia; Senator BARKLEY, of Kentucky; and Senator VAN NUYS, of Indiana, were appointed from the Senate; Representative SMITH of Virginia; Representative Cox, of Georgia; Representative CULKIN, of New York, and myself were appointed from the House. There are 16 members on the Commission in all.

Mr. MICHENER. This resolution does not give any additional authority and requires no funds?

Mr. BLOOM. No. It merely extends the time within which they may file their preliminary report.

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—as I understand it, we have been 8 years now celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. I sincerely trust that in this celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the author of the Declaration of Independence and founder of the Democratic Party we will not only make it brief, but make it carry that simplicity and economy that Jefferson would advocate if he had anything to say in the matter. In other words, let us make it really and truly Jeffersonian.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Regardless of whatever action may be taken on the request of the gentleman from New York, will not the authority of the Commission expire with the end of this session?

Mr. BLOOM. No; it merely extends the time within which the committee may file its report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is unable to answer that, not having the enabling legislation before the Chair. The gentleman from New York may be able to answer the gentleman.

Mr. BLOOM. No, I do not believe it will, but the idea is that it would be rather difficult to get a report before the committee is fully organized. Most of the Members appointed have been busy. This is not my resolution, I may say, it is a resolution introduced originally by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH]. What we are trying to do is get the full committee together before filing our report. All we are asking is that we be permitted to have until February 15 to file a report. Nothing at all is involved in this resolution as far as money is concerned.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is the committee going to be alive after January 3?

Mr. BLOOM. Very much alive.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Very much?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That will be the first time it has shown any signs of life.

Mr. BLOOM. It has shown signs of life, but we want to get the full committee together before filing the report and get them to approve it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe the time is long enough, and I object.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short article from the Christian Science Monitor of December 26, on the Wide Horizon; the Grange Shows the Way.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a special order heretofore entered, the gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 7½ minutes.

DO NOT FOLLOW THE COMMUNIST PROGRAM TO PRESERVE DEMOCRACY

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and also to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD an article, including a newspaper advertisement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, it will be recalled that at one time Earl Browder, former Presidential candidate of the Communist Party, more recently convicted and sentenced to prison, made the following statement:

We industrial unionists are going to take over the factories some day, for three very good reasons:

1. Because we need them.
2. Because we want them.
3. Because we have the power to get them.

More recently, others have announced in a somewhat different way a like purpose. More than a hundred thousand men are regularly employed by the Ford Motor Co., which operates on an open-shop basis. Not long ago, Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., announced that the C. I. O. had the essentials—meaning the men and the money—to compel Ford workers to join the C. I. O. in order to hold their jobs.

There is little, if any, difference in principle between taking over factories by force, as the C. I. O. and its communistic allies did in the sit-down strikes, and by picket lines, show of force, and intimidation compelling employees to divide their pay checks with a labor union in order that they may continue at their jobs.

In the one instance, there is an unlawful taking and holding of the property of the employer by force. In the other, employees are deprived of their property, that is, a job, and the opportunity to work until they have agreed to give a part of their earnings to a union. Neither course has back of it either moral or legal justification.

Within the week another move in this same direction has been made by Walter Reuther, who claims that the motor industry has productive facilities which are not being used. He has requested the President to take over that portion of the motor industrial plant which, in his opinion, is not being used to full capacity.

Such suggestion, if carried out, would accomplish the demand earlier made by Browder, the Communist. Reuther does not promise that if these industrial plants are taken over American citizens will have opportunity to work therein. Undoubtedly he will insist, as he is now insisting, that every man employed in those plants first join and pay a fee to the U. A. W. A., which Reuther represents, so that he and those like him may wax fat on the earnings of the men who toil with their hands.

It should not be forgotten that Walter Reuther and his brother, Victor, at one time made a trip to Russia, where they studied subversive activities and revolutionary tactics. Nor should it be forgotten that their purpose seemed to be, when addressing their so-called comrades here in America, to inculcate in them a desire to "fight for a Soviet America."

Walter Reuther claims to speak for the U. A. W. A., affiliated with the C. I. O. Yesterday's press carried the information that at Milwaukee the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., which has an order for some \$18,000,000 worth of turbine and shafting for the United States Navy, has been told by the C. I. O. automobile workers' union local that the plant will be shut down if two members of an A. F. of L. union are restored to their jobs.

Do not forget that in the summer of 1939, for more than 40 days, a U. A. W. A. local at Detroit, Reuther's home city, and where he and Thomas claim to be in charge, defied the United States Navy and held up the delivery of material necessary for national defense.

Just as long as the President listens to these men, gives serious consideration to their plans, patriotic Americans will doubt his sincerity. What is to be gained by a Presidential appeal to American citizens to get behind the national-defense program, to make sacrifices for its completion, when at the same time organizations with political influence are permitted to enormously increase the cost of that program and at times bring it to a standstill?

How can the President expect patriotic Americans to join wholeheartedly with him while he harbors and listens to those who would render all our efforts futile?

The greater danger to American democracy, notwithstanding all the propaganda of the warmongers, to those who want to see it lies right here in America.

The President made no effort to combat the sit-down strikes, which were nothing less than rebellion against the enforcement of our laws. He has done nothing to protect American workingmen from being deprived of their jobs. He, so far as we know, is doing nothing to prevent interference with our national-defense program, and it is the height of hypocrisy for him to tell the American people that danger threatens us from abroad; that to save ourselves we

must prepare our national defense, and then to let an organization within this country prevent men who are able and who are willing, men who are anxious and seeking to be put at work on the national-defense program, be denied the opportunity because they either have not the money to meet the demands of a racketeering organization or because they have too much independence of spirit to submit to those demands.

Until the President restores freedom to the American workman, until he throws the force of his office back of the demand of the American people that they be permitted to enjoy the liberties guaranteed to them by the Constitution, many of those who hear his appeal for the democracies abroad will detect in his utterances a note of insincerity.

Let the President make good his words with his acts. [Applause.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement on present business conditions by M. L. Benedum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution passed by the Committee on the District of Columbia in connection with the departure from this body of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. KENNEDY].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short magazine article on democracy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

#### TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 623.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

#### House Joint Resolution 623

*Resolved, etc.,* That section 7 of the joint resolution approved September 24, 1940 (Public Resolution No. 100, 76th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. The Commission shall, on or before the 15th day of February 1941, make a report to the Congress in order that enabling legislation may be enacted."

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, is that the resolution that was before the House a moment ago?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. The one to which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] objected?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. Has the gentleman changed his mind?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. If the gentleman from Michigan has changed his mind—

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; I have not changed my mind. Contrary to custom, I have listened to words of wisdom and have come to the conclusion that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] is right about it.

Mr. MICHENER. That is fine.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM]?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article by Mark Sullivan on the duty of Congress.



The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a poem written by a constituent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATRICK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on Thursday, December 26, 1940, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 8665. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia to Lou Davis.

H. R. 10098. An act to amend section 204 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1920.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House, in accordance with its previous order, adjourned to meet on Thursday, January 2, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

2086. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on all operations and disbursements in the adjustment of claims under the act known as the War Minerals Relief Act, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Special Committee to Investigate the National Labor Relations Board. Report pursuant to House Resolution 258. Resolution creating a select committee to investigate the National Labor Relations Board (Rept. No. 3109). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

9418. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Kosciusko Rotary Club, Kosciusko, Miss., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to sabotage, un-American and subversive activities in this country; to the Committee on Rules.

9419. Also, petition of the Houston Lions Club, Houston, Tex., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to the Un-American Activities Committee; to the Committee on Rules.

9420. Also, petition of the city of Dallas, Tex., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to Federal income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9421. Also, petition of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, Washington, D. C., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to House bills 10703 and 10709; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9422. Also, petition of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D. C., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to the national emergency; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

9423. Also, petition of the American Legion, Henry H. Houston 2d, Post No. 3, Germantown, Philadelphia, urging consideration of their resolution with reference to un-American activities; to the Committee on Rules.

9424. Also, petition of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, Galveston, Tex., urging consideration of their resolution with reference to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway and power project; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1941

(Legislative day of Tuesday, November 19, 1940)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God most high and wonderful, before whose mind the past and future meet in our eternal now, while we are but creatures of shifting time, to whom the past is soon forgotten, from whom the future is completely veiled: Forgive our frenzied, ineffectual strivings, the crushing cares brought on by lack of vision as we attempt to hurry on the dawn or thrust unhallowed hands across the pattern Thou art weaving.

And now, like men of old, direct our search to the simple things of life, to the open books of nature and the human heart, that we may find freedom and the truth at the feet of Him who kept His heart unaged through all His years of earthly life, and who liveth now forevermore, Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day of Monday, December 30, 1940, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### CREDENTIALS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the credentials of DENNIS CHAVEZ, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New Mexico a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1941, which were read and ordered to be filed.

He also laid before the Senate the credentials of DAVID I. WALSH, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Massachusetts a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1941, which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I present the credentials of Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE, United States Senator-elect from West Virginia, and ask that they be filed and noted in the RECORD.

The credentials of HARLEY M. KILGORE, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of West Virginia a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1941, were read and ordered to be filed.

#### AWARDS OF QUANTITY CONTRACTS FOR THE ARMY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate two letters from the Secretary of War, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to divisions of awards of certain quantity contracts for aircraft, aircraft parts, and accessories thereof entered into with more than one bidder under authority of law, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### SPECIAL REPORT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the chairmen of the Board of Governors and the Conference of Presidents of the Federal Reserve System and the president of the Federal Advisory Council, submitting a special joint report by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the presidents of the Federal Reserve banks, and the Federal Advisory Council relative to the monetary organization of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.